

nineteenth century Sephardic Jews entered the country from Holland and Morocco, and Ashkenazic Jews from Western Europe, but the total in 1900 was only 3000. About this time the I.C.A. founded the two agricultural settlements of Philippson and Quatre Irmaos. Simultaneously immigration started from Eastern Europe which, since 1924, when restricted in the United States, rose to a few thousands a year, making a total of 29,000 from 1921 to 1930 (see Table II). About 35 per cent of the immigrants were from Poland, 9 per cent from Russia, 18 per cent from Roumania (especially from Bessarabia), the rest from Syria, Lithuania, Germany, etc. The greater part settled in the two cities of Rio de Janeiro and San Paolo. The total number of Jews in Brazil is estimated now, in 1933, at 45,000. Jewish immigration reached its maximum in 1929 with the figure of 5610, but has since declined, owing to unfavourable economic conditions in Brazil, and in 1932 amounted to only about 1000.

Since 1927 a yearly average of 1000-2000 Jews from Eastern Europe entered Uruguay, where none had been before. They inhabit mostly the capital of Montevideo. Many look upon Uruguay merely as a station on their road to the Argentine or to the United States.

Before the War the Jewish population of Mexico was less

than 1000. After the War some 10,000 Jews entered Mexico in the hope of finding from there easier access to the United States. A considerable part has remained in the country, mostly in Mexico City. In 1929, owing to political disturbances and unemployment, the Government prohibited all immigration.

A few thousand Sephardic Jews lived in Cuba in the nineteenth century. Between 1921 and 1932, some 10,000 Jewish immigrants entered it from Eastern Europe, intending, at the first opportunity, to proceed to the United States.